Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. I.] MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1801. [No. 82.

Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

French Brandy in pipes and casks,
Gin in pipes,
Brandy in casks,
Teneriffe and Catalonia Wines in pipes and casks,
Brown sugar in hhds. and bls.
Loaf and Lump Sugar in lots,
Raisins and Figs in casks,
Soap and Candles in boxes,
James River Tobacco in kegs,
Hardware in boxes assorted,
Nails in kegs, Castings, &c.

ALSO,

One bale of Diaper Table Cloths of different sizes,
One box of China Bowls,
Four sets of elegant China.

PHILIP G. MARSTELLER, *Auctioneer.*

March 14.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Auction Room,

Rum in hhds. and bls.
Soap and Candles in boxes,
Chocolate in do.
Raisins in do.
Mens' fine Shoes,
Leading Lines and Bed Cords,
Some Household Furniture,

Together with

A variety of DRY GOODS.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE, Auct'rs.
March 12.

On WEDNESDAY the first of April, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed for sale, at the plantation whereon I now dwell,

All the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Household Furniture the property of Samuel Bowling, deceased. Six months credit will be given for all sums above six pounds, giving bond with approved security; and all sums under six pounds cash must be paid.

All persons having claims against the estate are desired to bring them in properly proved: and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

MARIAM BOWLING, Adm'x.
March 14. 3t

NOTICE.

All Persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'x.
Jan. 1. (2)eo.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Continued.)

Mr. Smith could not conceive how he had endeavoured unworthily to trample upon the fallen. He reflected upon no individual, nor did he know who was fallen, nor did he know the gentleman's meaning. To such persons as had been engaged in making this very improper election of furniture, he did however refer. He meant to say that if this money had been laid out upon furniture the house would have had a better appearance than at present, tho' at present he could see no deficiency.

Mr. Harper's motion for 8000 dollars was called and negatived.

Mr. Bayard's for 5000 shared the same fate. Mr. Harper moved 4000 which was carried in the same way, on which Mr. H. withdrew the amendment altogether. The bill was engrossed and passed its third reading during the session.

The amendments of the senate to the civil appropriation bill were taken up—house in committee. One was to insert 1600 dollars for the services of one extra clerk in the war and one in the treasury department, to supply the deficiencies of papers, occasioned by the recent fires.—This was passed.

Mr. Platt moved to insert 11,885 dollars for additional compensation to the clerks in the executive and general post-office departments.

Mr. Leib moved to strike out of the sum so far as related to the war office. He had heard of no petition from them, and therefore supposed they were satisfied with their salaries.

Mr. Platt said, the clerks in that department were not consulted, but as they were too late, did actually send a letter to the committee, requesting to be included in the bill.

Mr. Griswold hoped, however, that their modesty would not be a bar to them, since indubitably their necessities must be the same. It should be remembered that these clerks, whilst in Philadelphia, had many opportunities of getting money by settling books, and other species of writing, after the office hours, of which they were here deprived. If therefore the salaries were but sufficient in Philadelphia, they must be inadequate here.

Mr. Leib thought that the chief clerk in the war office would have not shewed much modesty indeed if he had joined for an increase of salary, for from his present occupations he got 1700 dollars a year, which certainly must be sufficient for his services and necessities.

Mr. Gallatin was in favor of some addition being made to the salaries, although he confessed some of them had sufficient, but at present he thought it would be improper to discriminate. The salaries at present were from 1200 dollars to 600, some few were as low as 500. These unequal divisions of salary, and the occasional surplus monies distributed at the pleasure of the secretaries, he wished to see brought upon a more equal and permanent footing, but as the period of the session would not admit of such a regulation, he thought it would be best for the ensuing year to allow a per centage of about 10 per cent. upon the present salaries. This would certainly be sufficient to meet the difference of living between this place and Philadelphia. The sum proposed was 15 per cent. upon the salaries, but 10 per cent. he thought was sufficient.

Mr. Leib withdrew his motion, on an explanation taking place.

Mr. Craik hoped the sum of 15 per cent. addition would be allowed. He believed that marketing in Philadelphia was cheaper than here, and that here expences were higher; for, from the distance the offices were from George-town, nearer than which the greatest number of the clerks could not be accommodated, they were often obliged to hire hacks, and some of them had engaged them by the year. He believed the clerks now in place were very adequate to their duty and it was a desirable thing to keep them by suitable inducements, without which the public business might remain undone, or done with less exactness.

Mr. Macon had often heard of the great danger of losing persons of talents and not getting others in the place of them, if the salary was too low, but he believed the principle was a false one. He believed there never was a vacancy but there were plenty of applicants to fill it from, and the public business never suffered from it as he had heard of. He had not found that difference of living between Georgetown and Philadelphia which some gentlemen apprehended. He rather thought that living was somewhat cheaper at Georgetown than at Philadelphia, and therefore there could be no occasion for advancing salaries from that cause. He hoped the whole of it would be negatived: He believed the government would not suffer from it.

Mr. Gallatin moved to strike out 15 per cent. and insert 10 per cent. which was carried, and the amendment agreed to. The senate afterwards notified of their concurrence in the amendment.

Motion was made to insert the assistant post-master-general, but from the suggestion that the salary of that officer was not fixed by law, it was withdrawn.

Three hundred dollars addition was made to the salary of the chief clerk of the navy department, by which that salary was made 1500 dollars, in uniformity with that of the chief clerks of the other departments.

Mr. Macon made report from the committee of claims, for the postponement of several petitions, and for the discharge of that committee. This was agreed to, and the papers returned of one of the petitioners, Joseph Hodgson, who prayed compensation for the loss of his house, (the late war office) destroyed by fire whilst occupied by the government.

The house took up the amendments of the senate to the bill to erect a mausoleum to George Washington. The amendments were to strike out *mausoleum*, and insert *monument*; to strike out 200,000, and to insert 50,000 dollars, to strike out the superintendance of the heads of the departments, and to insert John Marshall, Bushrod Washington, Tobias Lear, and John E. Howard, esquires, conforming the bill thereto.

Mr. Harper moved to amend the amendments of the senate, by retaining a system somewhat similar to that agreed upon in the house, after so mature a deliberation and discussion: he wished a *tomb*, to which the house had given the name *mausoleum* to prevail, in preference to a monument. He objected also upon a nother ground, and that was to the manner in which the expenditure of the money was to be superintended.—First, however he would move to strike out 50,000 dollars, and insert 100,000. He was not possessed of a very accurate statement of the expence of monuments, but he was certain this sum was extremely inadequate. 100,000 dollars would be barely sufficient, he believed, even to erect a monument of the second grade, such as Westminster-Abbey was adorned with an hundred of, in commemoration of some brilliant action in a captain, or of some victory atchieved by an admiral of a fleet. 50,000 dollars would not erect a monument of more than two figures in statuary, and surely it would not be desirable to degrade the nation by this conduct, which he could not avoid calling little, and unworthy the efforts of a great nation to carry down to posterity, the great actions of the greatest man. It mattered not to the name whom it was intended to commemorate, he would ever live upon the hearts and in the remembrance of a grateful people, but for the credit of the nation, who made the feeble attempt, he wished to avoid the censure which futurity would attach to conduct such as this, respecting such a person.

The yeas and nays were called upon striking out 50,000 dollars, to insert 100,000.

YEAS.

Messrs, Baer, Bartlett, Bayard, J Brown, Craik, Dana, F. Davenport, Dennis, Dickson, Evans, Foster, Glen, C. Goodrich, Griswold, Grove, Harper, Henderson, Hill, Huger, Kittera, H. Lee, S. Lee, Mattoon, Page, Pinckney, Platt, Powell, N. Read, J. C. Smith, Sheafe, Thatcher, J. C. Thomas, L. Williams, Woods—34.

NAYS.

Messrs. Alston, Bailey, Bird, Bishop, R. Brown, Cabell, Champlin, Christie, Clay, Claiborne, J. Davenport, Davis, Dawson, Edmond, Eggleston, Fowler, Gallatin, Gregg, Hanna, Heister, Holmes, Jackson, Lincoln, Lyon, Linn, Living-

ſton, Macon, Muhlenberg, New, Nicholas, Nicholſon, Randolph, Reed, Shepard, Smilie, J. Smith, S. Smith, Spaight, Stanford, Stone, Sumpter, Stewart, Talliaferro, Taney, Thomſon, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Wadſworth—49.

Mr. Harper then moved to ſtrike out the names in the bill, and to inſert the four heads of the executive departments. His reaſons for this were grounded on the nature of the duty, and were of a conſtitutional kind. He conſidered the expenditure of any monies for a national object was an *executive* act, and therefore none but executive officers of the government could do it conſiſtent with the conſtitution which commanded in the firſt ſection, ſecond article, that "the executive power ſhall be veſted in a preſident of the United States," and this being an executive act, it ought to be placed immediately under the controul of the preſident of the United States.

Mr. Bayard objected to the amendment, He believed it as conſiſtent with the conſtitution as many other delegations which had been made: many inſtances had occurred of the expenditure of public monies being entruſted to thoſe who were not executive officers: he particularly mentioned the furniſhing the capitol, and the purchaſe of a library. But he objected to it on account of the perſons nominated being the moſt proper that could be. He would rather confide the buſineſs to perſons of taſte and integrity, than to perſons whom the houſe did not know. It was impoſſible to ſay now what would be the qualifications of thoſe who were not yet nominated to office, or their willingneſs to carry into effect this meaſure, which ſome gentlemen oppoſed. To do a ſingle ſubſtantive act was not an office, or was any emolument attached to it. He could not therefore conceive how the conſtitutional objection could apply.

Mr. Nicholas hoped it would prevail. He was deſirous of removing the reſponſibility which would attach to the men who would fill the executive office. He did not conſider it in the light of an executive duty.

Mr. Harper did not conſider it in the nature of an office, but it certainly was an executive act. He entered pretty largely into the objections he had ſtated; declaring at the ſame time that his reſpect for the qualifications of the gentlemen named were ſuch as he hoped would remove any idea that he wanted confidence in their talents or integrity.

Mr. Gallatin ſupported the ſame principles. He believed the gentleman named were as fit as any who could be named; but that would not ſatisfy the conſtitutional objections. What, he aſked, would be ſaid with reſpect to that part wherein it was ſaid that "no ſenator or repreſentative ſhall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the U. States," &c. Here no office is to be erected during the legiſlative powers of any perſon who ſhall be appointed to hold ſuch office; but according to the opinion of ſome gentlemen any members of either houſe might fill the office now in queſtion, and elect themſelves to office. As to the purchaſe of a library which was mentioned, it was a thing eſpecially for the uſe of the two houſes, and therefore the officers of the two houſes could as properly execute it as any other of their duties. It was not a national concern, otherwiſe it would have been preciſely in the ſame ſituation with the preſent.

He wiſhed the gentleman from South-Carolina to modify his motion ſo that it may be ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed by the preſident, and then every objection will be removed, although the very ſame perſons ſhould be named.

Mr. Harper conſented, and the motion was carried.

The queſtion for concurring in the amendment of the ſenate as amended, was then before the houſe, againſt which Mr. Harper again ſpoke, hoping that the national gratitude and acknowledgment of the unparalleled ſervices of a Waſhington, and the national thanks to Providence for having given ſuch a patriot, would not be evinced by this parſimonious mode. He wiſhed ſomething to be done in ſome meaſure proportionate with the character of the man and the nation whom he was born to ſerve.

The queſtion to concur, in the amendment of the ſenate as amended by the houſe, was taken and carried—yeas 45, nays 33.

The ſenate informed the houſe that they had reſolved that the preſident of the United States be qualified in the ſenate chamber, where there would be provided ſeats for the accommodation of the members who chooſe to attend, and for the officers of the government.

On motion of Mr. Harper, the unfiniſhed buſineſs; the bill reſpecting ſlaves eſcaped from the ſervice of their maſters, and thoſe who knowingly harbored or employed them, was poſtponed for the preſent ſeſſion Adjourned.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

REMARKS on the HISTORY, POETRY, &c. of the SCRIPTURES.

ALL claſſes of men read the ſcriptures for entertainment as well as inſtruction. The man of taſte and letters finds his higheſt gratification in poetry, in eloquence, and in hiſtory, when he ſeeks it in the Scriptures. The illiterate man finds an irreſiſtable charm in the narrations and parables which leads him again and again to peruſe them. There muſt be ſomething in the manner in which the Bible is written, which attracts and delights equally the peaſant and the philoſopher, the child and the man of genius. It is not becauſe truths of infinite importance are taught, that the Bible is read by all deſcriptions of men, by infidels and wicked men; but it is becauſe the mind is pleaſed with variety, with novelty, with ſimplicity, with grandeur, with ſublimity, with ſtriking incidents, with apt alluſions, with imagery, with delicacy of ſentiment, with eloquence, and pathos; and the book, which contains the moſt of theſe, will be the moſt read and admired. Our minds are ſo confined and embarraſſed from their connection with our bodies, that we are unable to contemplate things long, in a pure intellectual manner. Soon wearied and exhauſted, it ſhrinks from an employment ſo abſtract and refined, and ſeeks recreation in objects of ſenſe and imagination. Hence it is neceſſary, that mankind in general ſhould be intereſted, before they can be inſtructed. That they may be intereſted, the imagination muſt be addreſſed, and the various emotions and paſſions of the mind muſt be excited. The emotions of wonder, of admiration, of pity, of love, fix the attention, and prepare the mind for ſtrong and laſting impreſſions.

The writers of the Old Teſtament lived under the influence of mild and genial ſkies. In a rude ſtate of ſociety, with feelings ardent and elevated, we might naturally expect a bold and figurative ſtyle. Accordingly we find that their writings abound with imagery, and exhibit that felicity of thought, and magnificence of diction almoſt peculiar to oriental nations. In the hiſtorical parts, we find the DEITY frequently interpoſing in the affairs of Iſrael, attended with circumſtances the moſt awful and affecting. We ſee his hand frequently diſplayed, for the relief and comfort of his choſen people, and ſometimes, for the puniſhment of the rebellious and diſobedient. Living characters are introduced as ſpeaking and acting, which gives the hiſtory a dramatic caſt, and every circumſtance is ſeized by the writers, which makes objects diſtinct and impreſſive. That particular ſtyle of writing, which touches minute circumſtances, is happily illuſtrated in the ſcriptures. The mind always finds ſomething upon which it can reſt, and is never confuſed in the indiſtinction of general epithets. A character is drawn at a ſingle ſtroke, apparently when no ſuch thing was intended; and we are made acquainted with our company without the formality of an introduction. Some circumſtance is ſeized, which, at once, opens an entire ſcene, and the mind is at leiſure to view the images as they riſe. Every object has many relations, and is aſſociated with many circumſtances; when ſome of theſe are happily touched the reſt follow, the ſcene enlarges, and the mind travels through it with delight. This is the perfection of deſcription, and more inſtances of it occur in the Bible than in any other book. The hiſtorical parts of the ſcripture combine every thing which is pleaſing, intereſting and inſtructive. The imagination is addreſſed, the paſſions excited, and the underſtanding enlightened, without any appearance of art or deſign. The ſtory of Joſeph, of Gideon, of Sampſon, of David and Goliah, of Eliſha, and many others, are too well known to need any comments. No writer has ever yet produced narrations ſo ſimple, ſo natural, or ſo intereſting. The moral and didactic parts are written in a ſimple, though highly figurative manner. The ſentences are ſhort and pithy, and convey the moſt important ideas in few words. Inſtruction is communicated through the medium of ſenſible objects. Images are aſſembled from nature to give force and livelineſs to moral ſentiments, and ſuch are ſelected as "find a mirror in every mind."

Wiſdom and truth come to us, veiled in the fine tiſſue of allegory. Every ſentiment which is uttered, makes its way directly to the heart; and this is effected without any appearance of art, or any adherence to the critical rules of compoſition. Nothing, in the way of inſtruction, can be compared to the parables in the New Teſtament. The art of man can form nothing ſo ſimple, and natural, yet ſo beautiful and tender. In point of eloquence, the ſpeech of Paul on Mars-hill, and his defence before Agrippa, are not inferior to the orations of Cicero and Demoſthenes.

Critics and rhetoricians have alway reſorted to the ſcriptures, for examples in the various kinds of poetry. The poetry of Iſaiah and Habbakuk is diſtinguiſhed for its loftineſs of conception. What but the breath of inſpiration could kindle thoughts in the minds of herdſmen and vine-dreſſer, which to this day, remain unequalled in beauty and ſublimity. Inanimate objects not only liſten, but ſpeak and act. New ſcenes are continually burſting into view; the elements are inveſted with life, and touched with reverence, and awe; "tho'ts breathe and words burn." The book of Job affords numerous paſſages of the ſublime and beautiful, moſt of which have been noticed by writers on rhetorical ſubjects. This poem abounds with the moſt forcible interrogations, the moſt picturеſque deſcriptions, apt alluſions and bold metaphors, that can be found in any other poem, ancient or modern. Of the paſtoral kind of poetry, the ſong of Solomon is complete in its parts, and in the higheſt degree tender and beautiful. Of the elegiac, are the lamentations of Jeremiah, of David for the death of Abſalom, and his eulogy upon the death of Saul and Jonathan. Thoſe in ſimplicity and pathos, remain without a parallel. Many of the pſalms are regular odes. Of theſe, are the 104th, the 18th, the 97th, with many others, which, in form, are exact, and ſuperior to the odes of Dryden and Gray.

I have made theſe looſe remarks, merely as indices of the ſubject: at ſome future day, it may receive a critical diſcuſſion.

BOSTON, March 3.

Arrived, ſch'r Waſhington, Lathrop, Rotterdam, 75 days—Left there, ſhip Holland, of Boſton to ſail next day; ſhip Rover, Rich, of do. and capt. Rich, in a barque, of do. with ſeveral others. Jan. 25, lat. 45, 66, long. 39, ſpoke capt. Atkins, in a ſch'r. of Boſton, from Virginia, for Ireland, all well. Feb. 17, lat 41, long. 56, ſpoke ſch'r. Polly, from Boſton, for London.

March 4.

This day arrived ſloop Ruby, captain Brown, 45 days from Surinam. Feb. 15, ſpoke a brig from Savanna for Martinique, 4 days out, belonging to New-London.

NEW-YORK, March 9.

Arrived, ſhip Chriſtianburg, ———, Cadiz; brig Betſy, Coriſh, Teneriffe; ſloops Linnet, Seely, Halifax; Polly, Calens, N. Carolina.

Captain Coriſh from Teneriffe, on the 20th February, in lat. 37, long. 67, ſpoke ſhip Two Brothers, of Boſton, from Rotterdam, bound to Baltimore, out 71 days, all well. Captain Coriſh informs that on the 9th January the Betſy, lying off and on at Onatavia, was boarded at night by two armed boats. The captain being on ſhore, they broke open his cheſt, and behaved very diſorderly, by firſt firing a muſket before they boarded her (the ball is now in the main-maſt) and when they came on board, having met with no oppoſition, they broached the cargo, let out one quarter caſk, and damaged a hogſhead of wine. One of the men, who appeared to be an officer, drew a certificate in the log-book and ſigned it, Thomas Coodoſe, from the Lapwing. The mate and crew of the Betſy are confident that the boats belonged to ſome Britiſh man of war.—Some of the crew declared their ſhip's name was the Bordelais.

PHILADELPHIA, March 11.

An accurate and reſpectable correſpondent having favoured us with a copy of the following clauſe, which has lately been adopted by all the public and private Marine Inſurance offices in this city, and inſerted by each of them in the body of their Policies, we think it our duty to make it

public for the information of our mercantile readers:—

"*Provided always, and it is hereby further agreed,* That if the ſaid aſſured ſhall have made any other aſſurance upon the premiſes aforeſaid, prior in date to this policy, then the aſſurers ſhall be anſwerable in proportion to the ſums by them reſpectively ſubſcribed (and not one for the other) only for ſo much as the amount of ſuch prior aſſurance may be deficient towards full covering the premiſes hereby aſſured; ſuch amount being underſtood to be the whole ſum underwritten, without any deduction for the inſolvency of all or any of the underwriters. And that this policy, ſo far as the property has been previouſly inſured, ſhall be conſidered as null and void, to all intents and purpoſes; and the ſaid aſſurers ſhall return the premium upon ſo much of the ſum by them individually aſſured, as they ſhall be by ſuch prior aſſurance exonerated from."

Arrived, ſhip Polly, Stutſon, Boſton; Brig Tartar, Clark, New-York; Sch'rs. Widowſon, Wickham, Charleſton; Fair Trader, Blake, Virginia; Sloop Laura, Barker, Nantucket.

Cleared, ſhips, Mount Vernon, De Hart, Canton; Neptune, Dandelot, Falmouth; brigs, Ruby, Anderſon, Martinique; Martha, M'Kinley, Greenock; Newton, Riley, Baltimore; ſch'rs, Waſhington, Cheney, Liverpool; Sally, Levet, Boſton; Nancy, Brown, New-York.

Sch'r Aſſiſtance, Mans, from Jaquemel, to Philadelphia, taken into Jamaica, has been cleared, veſſel and cargo, after paying court charges.

The ſhip reported below, proves to be the Polly, from Boſton.

Brig Jane, Cook, from Cape-Francois, is below, alſo two others, names unknown.

One of the brigs reported below, proves to be the Tartar from New-York.

NOTIFICATION.

As ſeveral ſingle ſhips have lately arrived in the Elbe, direct from Smyrna and other ports in the Levant, with entire cargoes of cotton and other wares, liable to attract and retain infection, and that notwithſtanding the precaution in airing, unloading and receiving them in magazines is uſed, yet every danger of its breaking out ſooner or later is not prevented; and as on the other hand it is attended with no great inconvenience for captains of ſhips leaving any of the ſaid ports, to put in at the Havens of Leghorn, or Marſeilles, there to hold a regular and proper quarantine, and give air to ſuch dangerous goods as aforeſaid, and by that means all care and apprehenſions on account of the health of their crew during the reſt of their paſſage, and the dread of infection may ceaſe, as alſo to render their admiſſion with ſhip and cargo leſs difficult;—We the Burgomaſters and ſenate of the city of Hamburg do ordain and declare to ſuch merchants and maſters of veſſels, as it may concern that from this time forward no ſhip whatever from the Levant, will be ſuffered to enter the Elbe, at Cuxhaven, unleſs the captains, on their arrival are ſupplied with the requiſite certificate and atteſtations of their having performed regular quarantine with their ſhip, crew and cargo, either in Leghorn, Trieſt or Marſeilles, and given proper air to their cargo and packages.

For the attaining and execution of which purpoſe our Bailiff at Retzebuttel has received the moſt poſitive orders; but the reſpective magiſtrates of lands lying on the Elbe downwards, as alſo the foreign governments in general, are requeſted by us on their ſides, to act with us in the execution of this important purpoſe, and in behalf of it to give the neceſſary orders and informations to their officers, maſters of veſſels and merchants.

Given in the Aſſembly of our ſenate, Hamburg, 20th Sept, 1800

CHARLESTON, March 3.

Yeſterday arrived, brigs Delight, Philips, Havanna; Charleſton Packet, Waſſon, New-York; Martin, Jacobſon, Altona; Catharine Ehrenſtron, Havanna; John Adams, Parrott, Tobago; Roſs, Killpatrick, P. Republican; Ann Jane, Mellus, Havanna; ſhip Fox, Coggeſhall, Havanna; barque Sea Nymph, Bott, Hamburg; ſch'r Viper, Jackſon, Havanna.

Alexandria Advertiſer.

MONDAY, MARCH 16.

PRESIDENTIAL FESTIVAL.

On Saturday laſt, the Preſident of the United States, at the invitation of the citizens of Alexandria, partook of an elegant entertainment at Gadſby's Hotel, ſpecially provided for the occaſion; to which were invited, the Vice-Preſident, the Heads of Departments, General Wilkinſon and his Aid.

An eſcort of two troops of cavalry received the Preſident on the weſtern ſide of the George-Town ferry—at the vicinity of Alexandria, he was ſaluted by Captain Janney's volunteer company of riflemen, and on his entrance into the town received the uſual military ſalutations from Col. Deneale's regiment of militia. A numerous levee occupied the entervening ſpace between the time of his arrival and the hour of dining. Political diſtinctions, on this occaſion, totally diſappeared; Republicans and Federaliſts alike preſſed forward to honor the man who was the choice of the nation, and to teſtify their belief in the political aphoriſm, *that an abſolute acquieſcence in the deciſions of the majority is the vital principle of republics.* Order and convivial harmony preſerved their entire aſcendency throughout the arrangements of the day.

The following ſelection of toaſts were drank, and followed reſpectively by the diſcharge of cannon.

1. The adminiſtration of our government—its firſt character, genius, dignity and benevolence:—Its ſecond, a mind animated by a ſenſibility to political honors, and regulated by an inviolable obſervance of republicaniſm, ſimplicity and purity.

2. Equal and exact juſtice to all men of whatever ſtate or perſuaſion—political or religious.

3. The ſtate governments—the moſt competent adminiſtrations for our domeſtic concerns—the ſureſt bulwark againſt anti-republican tendencies.

4. The general government, in its conſtitutional vigor, the ſheet-anchor of our peace at home and ſafety abroad.

5. Peace and honeſt friendſhip with all nations—entangling alliances with none.

6. The right of election by the people—a mild and ſafe corrective of abuſes which are lopped by the ſword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided.

7. Abſolute acquieſcence in the diciſions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of deſpotiſm.

8. Freedom of the preſs and of religion—the former, the moſt efficient mean of diffuſing information—the latter, the balm of conſcience and the teſt of truth.

9. The trial by jury—ever to be reſpected as the barrier of perſonal freedom, but incompetent to declare the political will of the majority.

10. Public faith—when ſacredly preſerved, the ſource of ſtability and reſpect to government, and an illuſtrious example to private honor.

11. Agriculture, commerce as its handmaid, and manufactures.

12. Public expences—whilſt economy takes from the bending ſhoulders of labor every unneceſſary burthen, let patriotiſm never murmur at the demands of public exigence.

13. A well diſciplined militia—our beſt reliance in peace—gallant and faithful auxilaries amid the dangers of war.

14. The bright conſtellation of principles which guided our ſteps through an age of revolution, and illumines, with encreaſed ſplendor, the road of reformation.

15. The memories of Waſhington and Franklin, whoſe virtues are recorded in the hearts of freemen and will forever live.

16. The people of the United States—let harmony and affection forever guide their ſocial intercourſe, without whoſe benign influence liberty, and even life itſelf, would be but dreary things.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the Preſident of the United States. Proſperity to the town of Alexandria.

By the Vice-Preſident. The memory of our departed chief—George Waſhington.

By the Secretary at War. Mrs. Waſhington.

By the Attorney General. The diſtrict of Columbia—may the ſocial fire, kindled in the centre, warm the extremities of the Union.

By General Wilkinſon. The firſt, the ſecond, and thoſe who follow.

By Mr. Dawſon. Our ſiſter ſtates—let us remember, united we ſtand, divided we fall.

After the gueſts had retired.

The Preſident of the United States—16 cheers.

The Vice-Preſident—8 cheers.

General Dearborne.

Mr. Levi Lincoln.

General Wilkinſon.

Mr. Dawſon.

In the evening the Hotel was brilliantly illuminated.

A ſtatement of the exports of the United States, from the 1ſt of October, 1799, to the 30th of September, 1800, has been communicated by the Secretary of the Treaſury to Congreſs. By this ſtatement it appears, that the whole amount of the value of the exports for one year, is eſtimated at ſeventy millions nine hundred and ſeventy one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty dollars.

In the year, ending September 30, 1791, the exports for one year amounted to only 18,399,202 dollars 45 cents.

The ſhipments to Great Britain, for the laſt year, amount to 27,310,289 dollars. In 1790, they were eſtimated at only 7,953,418 dollars 21 cents.

In the enumeration of the articles which form the aggregate of this important document, we notice with pride the rapid increaſe of the maritime commerce of the United States. In 1790, the amount of Coffee exported, was 962,977lbs. In 1800, 38, 597,479lbs. Sugar, in 1790, amounted to 73,304lbs. In 1800, to 56,432,516. Hams and Bacon in 1790, to 295,647lbs. In 1800, to 1,173,244lbs. To theſe might be added many other articles, in evidence of the great increaſe of the national proſperity, during the ſhort period of the late adminiſtration. May the citizens of the United States experience an equal degree of patronage and protection, in their commercial enterpriſes, under the preſent.

In the month of December laſt, 16 privateers were fitting out and at ſea from Dunkirk and Calais: 32 from Bologne and Dieppe; 9 from St. Vatteny, and 30 from Havre, Cherbourg, and St. Malo; beſides innumerable row-boats. Such, it is ſtated, has been the encouragement afforded by the French government to the privateers, that the ſhips of the ſtate are for the greater part deſerted.

We underſtand, that the Medical Profeſſors of the Univerſity of Pennſylvania, intend ſhortly to publiſh Theſ-auſus Medicus, or a collection of the beſt Inaugural Diſſertations, which have been written by the Graduates of that Seminary.

Wanted to Charter,

TWO VESSELS, to load immediately for Greenock—one of 1500, the other not under 2000 barrels. The cargoes are ready.

ALEX. HENDERSON & Co.
Merchants' Wharf, March 16. d

Public Sale.

On THURSDAY the 26th inſt. at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, will be ſold at the Market ſquare, on a credit of 12 months, by giving bond with approved ſecurity, the following Negroes, viz.

One negro man about 30 years of age, of an excellent character, underſtands the ſoap boiling and chandling buſineſs—has been hired for 20 pounds a year and cloathing, &c,

Two young men under 20 years of age, bred to the baking buſineſs, hired at 20 pounds a year and cloathing, &c.

One negro man about 28 years of age, a ſhoemaker—one boy about 14 years of age, with ſeveral others not particularly deſcribed.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Auctionier.

March 15.

Wanted to Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

A convenient dwelling houſe and lot, with ſtable, &c. Apply to the printers.

March 16. d

A JOURNEYMAN HAIR DRESSER.

A ſober, ſteady young man will meet with a good ſituation and liberal wages, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER GIRD.

March 16. eo

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Six young Negroes,

From 10 to 20 years of age, for which caſh and a liberal price will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

March 6. 1aw3t‡

CONDITIONS of PUBLICATION
of the
Alexandria Advertiſer
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. *It will be publiſhed on a half ſheet of ſuper-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a ſpecimen.*

II. *It will be publiſhed every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to ſubſcribers in town with the utmoſt regularity and expedition, and tranſmitted to thoſe at a diſtance through the moſt early and regular channels of conveyance.*

III. *The price will be* Five Dollars *per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the firſt number, the remainder at the end of the year.*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Whereas ſome malicious and evil diſpoſed perſon or perſons, have been in the habit of breaking down the Trees planted on the front of my property in Prince ſtreet and tearing up the caſes, I hereby offer a reward of Fifty Dollars for the diſcovery of the perpetrator or perpetrators, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice—to be paid on conviction.

Wm. HODGSON.

March 3. d12t

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,
In addition to their former ſtock, a ſupply of the following GOODS:

Bruſſells and Scotch Carpeting—Hearth Rugs,
Furniture Calicoes,
Caſſimeres,
Handſome Regiſter Stoves, with Steel Fenders,
Shovels and Tongs,
A handſome aſſortment of London bound Ledgers and Journals, Waſte Books, Bill and Bank Books, &c.
Gentlemens' faſhionable Hats,
Do. Dreſſing Caſes complete,
A handſome aſſortment of Japann'd and Silver Ware—elegant Tea Boards, Caddies, Wine Coolers, and Coaſters, Tea and Coffee Urns,
Plate Warmers,
Pebble Watch Seals and Gold Chains.

February 28. d

NEW-YORK SHOES.

JOSHUA RIDDLE
Has juſt received by the ſchooner Philip, capt. Tubman, from New-York,

A neat and general aſſortment of (New-York made) SHOES of the beſt quality, among which are Ladies' black and coloured Morocco Slippers, Miſs's do. beſt calf ſkin do. Childrens' Shoes, Gentlemens' Shoes; No. 1 of a ſuperior quality and neweſt faſhion, together with a great variety of ſtuff Slippers and leather Shoes.

Alſo,

Freſh Teas of every kind,

Queens Ware in crates and by retail, and DRY GOODS, which he offers for ſale on moderate terms.

March 12. d3t2aw6t

EARTHERN WARE,

In Crates aſſorted,
For Sale,
By Robert T. Hooe & Co.

March 2. eo

Salt for Sale.

Turk's Iſland, Iſle of May,
And Liverpool Fine,
in bulk and ſacks.
Madeira Wine of the beſt quality in pipes.
Liſbon do. in quarter caſks and hhds.

Wm. I. HALL.

Merchants' Wharf,
March 12. d.

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or ſix gentlemen, by applying to
JOHN GORDON, *King Street.*
Decemb. r 16. eo

Shreve and Janney,

Have for ſale at their ſtore, on Union-ſtreet, the following articles—

24 barrels tanners oil
50 boxes Florence do.
20 do. Caſtile ſoap
60 do. dipt candles
30 do. mould do.
80 do. Havanna ſegars
60 barrels Eaſt & Weſt-India ſugars
Hyſon, ſuchong and bohea teas
4th proof Barcelona brandy
Writing and wrapping paper
China aſſorted in boxes
Ruſſia duck and cordage
A variety of ſhoes and ſoal leather
A few bales of Gurrahs, and a few
Pieces of handſome furniture.

January 28. eo

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampſhire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Wincheſter. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine ſeat for a ſaw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will ſhew the lands.

Three thouſand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fiſh Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittſburg. Some of theſe lands are very good, with conſiderable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Eſq. the Surveyor of that county, will ſhew theſe lands.

One hundred ſeventy-ſix and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within ¼ of a mile of the River Potomak. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, moſtly in cultivation, with 274 fine *Sugar Trees* on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good ſugar annually. There are alſo a ſeat for griſt and ſaw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing ſtream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houſes and fencing, and rented laſt year for produce equal to ſixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joſeph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will ſhew it. I will ſell all, or any of the above lands for caſh or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Waſhington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

The beautiful, thorough bred imported Horſe,

O'KELLEY,

Now riſing five years old, a beautiful bay, offine bone and elegantly formed, and allowed by intelligent ſportſmen to be of the firſt ſtock in England, which, by reference to the certificate given by the breeder will more fully appear, to wit:

I do hereby certify that the bay colt I this day ſold to Mr. Thomas Reeves, merchant, was bred by me, and got by Anvil, his dam by Eclipſe, grand dam by Blank, great grand dam by Old Snip, great, great grand dam by the Godolphin Arabian, out of Mr. Frampton's white necked mare. The dam of the above colt is own ſiſter to Aurelius by Eclipſe.

P. O'KELLEY.

The above mentioned horſe will cover mares the enſuing ſeaſon, the firſt three days in every week at Mr. Chas. Love's ſeat Saliſbury, and the balance of the week at Sudley Farm, about five miles diſtant, at *Fifteen* and an *Half Dollars* the ſeaſon, and *Six Dollars* the ſingle leap, which may be diſcharged at any time during the ſeaſon by the payment of twelve dollars and three ſhillings to the groom—Notes for fifteen dollars and an half, will be expected from thoſe who ſend their mares. Mares coming from a diſtance can be paſtured at 30 cents per week, and grain furniſhed them, if required, at the market price; every attention ſhall be paid them, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. The ſeaſon will commence on the 10th of March next, and continue until the 10th of Auguſt.

ROBERT CARTER.

February 9. eo2m

At a Court held for the county of Weſtmoreland, the 22d day of December, 1800.

Stephen Bailey, Executor, of Jeremiah G. Bailey, deceaſed, complt.
vs.
Jane Bailey, Adm'x of Samuel Bailey, dec. and William Wright, dfts.
} In Chancery.

The defendant, Jane Bailey, adminiſtratrix of Samuel Bailey, deceaſed, not having entered her appearance and given ſecurity agreeably to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the court that the ſaid Jane is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by his counſel, it is ordered that the ſaid Jane do appear here on the fourth Monday in February next, and anſwer the bill of the complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith publiſhed, in ſome newſpaper printed in this commonwealth, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of this courthouſe.

A copy, teſte,
JOS. FOX, Jun. c. w. c.

(F. 27–eo2m)

Marine Inſurance Company of Alexandria.

The Stockholders in this inſtitution are hereby notified, that a dividend of five per cent. is this day declared on that part of the capital ſtock of the company which is now paid. Payable to the ſtockholders, or to their order, in ten days from this date.

By order of the Preſident and Directors.
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec.

To be Rented,

And poſſeſſion given immediately—

A two ſtory houſe and garden on Duke-ſtreet, about two ſquares to the eaſtward of the ſtone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different ſituations, to be ſold—alſo, a brick houſe in King-ſtreet, in the tenure of Thomas Cruſe;—a part of the purchaſe money will be taken in Alexandria Bank ſhares at par, and for ſome of the lots, Alexandria Inſurance ſhares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchaſe money of either, a liberal credit may be had.

1ſt Month 7th. eo

The high bred imported Horſe

PUNCH,

Will cover mares this ſeaſon at William Powers's tavern, Four Mile Run, between George-Town and Alexandria, at *Twenty Dollars* each mare, and *One Dollar* for the groom.

The following is a copy of a certificate from ſir John Lad, bart. the original of which may be ſeen by applying to the ſubſcriber.

London, Jan. 11, 1799.

This is to certify that Punch was got by King Herod, his dam by old Marſke, grand dam by the Cullen Arabian, great grand dam Blackeyes, by Regulus, great great grand dam by Crab, great great great grand dam by the Warlock Galloway.—This horſe was my property and ſold Wm. Powers.

JOHN LAD.

Witneſs—*Thomas Bullock.*

N. B. He won forty two different plates, beſides matches and ſweepſtakes, while in the poſſeſſion of ſir John Lad, bart.

Good graſs for mares at half a dollar per week, and every attention paid them, but not liable for accidents or eſcapes.

The money to be paid at the time of covering or before the mares are taken away.

WILLIAM POWERS.

February 24. d

For Sale,

By the ſubſcriber, near the County-wharf,

COLOGNE Mill-ſtones, of different ſizes, late from Amſterdam,
German, London, bliſter and Crowley ſteel
Sugar in hogſheads and barrels
Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Caſtings
Ten-plate ſtoves, complete for uſe, of different ſizes
Clover ſeed and plaiſter of Paris
Beef and Pork of the firſt quality, by the barrel
Fine and coarſe Salt
Tar, Turpentine and Roſin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. 2aw15t

SALT.

Landing from on board the ſchooner Mary, 3000 buſhels Turk's Iſland Salt. For ſale by

Hewes & Miller.

February 20. eo

Printing in all its variety executed with neatneſs and diſpatch.

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN & Co.
KING-STREET, a few doors above the WASHINGTON TAVERN.